REMARKS

Docket No.: PRL-101

Applicant respectfully requests reconsideration of this patent application, particularly in view of the above Amendment, the accompanying Declaration of Dr. Dinesh-Kumar Patel, and the following remarks addressing the criticality of halting probiotic activity in the composition.

Applicant's claimed invention is a composition which includes at least one DHLA-producing probiotic organism, R-lipoic acid, at least one nutritive agent, dihydrolipoic acid (DHLA), and an effective amount of an agent which halts probiotic activity.

Amendments to the Claims

Claims 4-22 and 24-26 are pending with Claims 13-19 withdrawn. Claims 4-12, 20-22, and 24-26 have been examined with no claims allowed.

Claims 21 and 24 have been amended to clarify that the probiotic organisms are non-viable (i.e., once living). Support is found on: page 1, line 3; page 3, line 8; page 4, lines 18-20; page 5, lines 5, 8, and 12; and original Claims 2 and 3.

No new matter has been added by this Amendment. No additional claim fees are believed to be due because the number of claims currently pending does not exceed the number previously paid for. However, should any fees be required (to maintain the pendency of this application or to timely enter this responsive paper into the file of the above-captioned application) or an overpayment of fees made, the Commissioner is hereby authorized to debit or credit our Deposit Account No. 50-3394, as necessary.

Claim Rejections – 35 USC §103

I. Hastings in view of Niggemann and Biewenga, and in further view of Hermannn

The rejection of Claims 4-10, 20-22, 25, and 26 under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being unpatentable over U.S. Patent 6,368,617 to Hastings et al. in view of German Patent DE 19730538 to Niggemann, Biewenga et al. (Gen. Pharmac, 1997) and in further view of Hermann et al (European Journal of Pharmaceutical Sciences, 1996) in light of support from Dunne et al. and Mercenier et al. is respectfully traversed.

Applicant's invention as recited in Claims 4 and 21 is a composition including at least one probiotic organism, R-lipoic acid, at least one nutritive agent, dihydrolipoic acid, and an effective amount of an agent to halt probiotic activity in the composition. None of the references of record disclose or suggest such a combination.

PRL-101 7 JAM/S

Generally, as would be understood by a person having ordinary skill in the art, live microorganisms are included in dietary supplements to confer a health benefit to the host. Hastings, Dunne, Mercenier, and Niggemann all teach or disclose that live probiotic organisms can be ingested by an individual to his/her benefit. Indeed, Hastings discloses dietary supplements which include probiotic organisms for promoting healthy hormone balance and reducing the effects of aging in adult human subjects. In particular, Hastings discloses that a probiotic blend of *Bifidobacterium bifidum* and *Lactobacillus acidophilus*, and the fructooligosaccharides, are included in dietary supplement to promote intestinal health by increasing and maintaining intestinal flora (Col. 4, line 66 – Col. 5, line 3). Further Niggemann, similar to Hastings, discloses that the benefit of ingesting fermented beverages such as Kefir is found in the living bacterial cultures (page 1, ¶ 7 of the machine translation) and that the ethanol content of currently available fermented beverages forbids a quantitatively sufficient daily microorganism supply (page 2, ¶ 7 of the machine translation).

There is no motivation for a person of ordinary skill in the art to modify the compositions disclosed in Hastings to include an effective amount of probiotic activity halting agent to halt probiotic activity in the compositions, i.e., stopping or permanently ceasing all probiotic activity in the composition, because such a modification would render the probiotic organisms in the compositions of Hastings, alone or as modified by Niggemann, Biewenga, and/or Hermann, unsuitable for their intended purpose, to reduce the effects of aging such as by promoting intestinal health of a host.

At issue in the present Office Action is the limitation in Claims 4, 21, and 24 requiring "an effective amount of a probiotic activity halting agent to halt probiotic activity in the composition." The Examiner seeking to give this limitation its broadest reasonable interpretation has construed this limitation as reading on small amounts of probiotic activity halting agents which may only stop probiotic activity for an infinitesimally short period of time (Office Action, page 3). Accordingly, the Examiner maintains that "halting activity" does not equate with "killing or completely deactivating" but only a "suspension of activity" which may or may not be temporary (Office Action, page 6).

Applicant respectfully submits that the context of the Specification demonstrates that the inventor uses the term "halt" (and its correlating term "halting") to mean a complete and permanent stop, which is an established dictionary definition of the term. As explained more

fully below, any broader definition, so as to include a temporary cessation of activity, is incompatible with the Specification's teaching that the dihydrolipoic acid (DHLA) present in the composition be derived from a "once living" source. Applicant also submits herewith the Declaration Dr. Dinesh Patel to support its contention that one of ordinary skill in the field of this invention would be inclined to interpret the terms "halt" or "halting" in the context of the subject matter of the present invention as indicating a complete and permanent cessation of activity, in contrast with other terms used in the field to indicate an incomplete or temporary cessation of activity.

It is well established that the words of a claim are initially given as broad an interpretation as their terms reasonably allow (*In re American Academy of Science Tech Center*, 367 F.3d 1359, 1369, 70 USPQ2d 1827, 1834 (Fed. Cir. 2004)). Claims are not to be read in a vacuum, and limitations therein are to be interpreted in light of the specification (*In re Marosi*, 710 F.2d 799, 802, 218 USPQ 289, 292 (Fed. Cir. 1983) quoting *In re Okuzawa*, 537 F.2d 545, 548, 190 USPQ 464, 466 (CCPA 1976)). In construing claim terms, the general meanings gleaned from reference sources, such as dictionaries, are to be compared against the use of the terms in context, and the intrinsic record must be consulted to identify which of the different possible dictionary meanings is most consistent with the use the words by the inventor (*ACTV*, *Inc. v. The Walt Disney Company*, 346 F.3d 1082, 1092, 68 USPQ2d 1516, 1524 (Fed. Cir. 2003). Where there are several common meanings for a claim term, the patent disclosure serves to point away from the improper meaning and toward the proper meanings (*Renshaw PLC v. Marposs Societa*, per *Azioni*, 158 F.3d 1243, 1250, 48 USPQ2d 1117, 1122 (Fed. Cir. 1998)).

If read without reference to the Specification and using all allowable definitions, the term "halting probiotic activity" could be broadly read as encompassing "suspension of activity" as suggested on page 6, 2nd paragraph of the Office Action. Several dictionaries, examples of which are attached hereto, include a definition for the word "halt" as meaning a "temporary stoppage" or "suspension of progress." However, these same sources define the word "halt," particularly when used as a transitive verb (as is the case in the present claims), to mean "to bring to a stop," "to cause discontinuation of," or "to end" some activity.

Applicant respectfully submits that it is this latter definition, when the word "halt" (i.e., to stop, terminate, or end) is used as a verb, that applies, particularly when Claims 4 and 21 are read in the context of the Specification. Throughout the Specification, Applicant has made clear

that the dihydrolipoic acid (DHLA) present in the composition is derived from a "once living" (i.e., a currently dead or non-viable) source. See, for example, page 1, line 3; page 3, line 8; page 5, lines 5, 8, and 12; and original Claims 2 and 3. Defining the terms "halt" and "halting" to mean a temporary "suspension of activity" which leaves the probiotic organisms "still live and vital" as suggested (e.g., see, page 6, 2nd paragraph of the Office Action) is inconsistent with the teachings of the Specification as a whole.

Docket No.: PRL-101

It is further contended that Applicant's position is consistent with how the terms "halt" and "halting" would be construed by a person having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made. In the field of biochemistry and its application to the production of pharmaceutical and dietary supplement compositions, the terms "halt" and "halting" in relation to probiotic activity in a microbiological culture composition such as those recited in Claims 4, 21, and 24 mean a complete and permanent cessation of the probiotic activity within the composition, in contrast to an incomplete or temporary cessation of probiotic activity which would leave at least some of the probiotic organisms viable (Declaration, ¶ 9, 12, and 13). Additionally, one of ordinary skill in the field of biochemistry would use terms other than "halt" for a temporary or incomplete cessation of probiotic activity in the context of the subject matter of the present application, such as "suspend," "retard," or "reduce" (Declaration, ¶ 10).

The Examiner has also asserted that the he has "searched the Specification for guidance as to the 'effective amount' and did not readily find a number or formula explicitly defining what is an "effective amount of agent." Applicant responds that the Specification of the present application discloses that the amount of agent used to halt probiotic activity is an amount sufficient to end probiotic activity in a given composition. This amount would depend on the probiotic nature of the composition and the number of the probiotic organisms present, as well as the strength of the agent with respect to the agent's ability to end probiotic activity. Determining the amount of agent necessary to end probiotic activity (i.e., to effectively render the organisms non-viable) is a matter of routine measurement of probiotic activity in the composition and the determination of the amount of agent used can be accomplished without undue experimentation (Declaration, ¶ 15).

In view of the above, Applicant respectfully submits that Hastings in view of Niggemann and Biewenga and in further view of Hermann in light of support from Dunne and Mercenier

does not disclose or suggest a composition including an agent in an amount effect to halt probiotic activity.

For at least the reasons above, Claims 4 and 21 as amended are patentable over Hastings in view of Niggemann, Biewenga, and Hermann. Because Claims 5-10, 20, 25 and 26 depend from Claim 4, and Claim 22 depends from Claim 21, these claims are also patentable over Hastings in view of Niggemann, Biewenga and Hermann. Accordingly, reconsideration and withdrawal of this rejection with respect to Claims 4-10, 20-22, 25, and 26 are respectfully requested.

II. Hastings in view of Niggemann, Biewenga, and Hermannn and in further view of Reddy

The rejection of Claims 4-12, 20-22, and 24-26 under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as unpatentable over Hastings in view of Niggemann, Biewenga, and Hermann in light of Dunne and Mercenier and in further view of U.S. Patent 6,080,401 to Reddy et al. is respectfully traversed.

As discussed above, Hastings, alone or as modified by Niggemann, Biewenga, and/or Hermann, does not disclose or suggest a composition including an effective amount of an agent which halts probiotic activity. Thus, Claims 4 and 21 are believed to be patentable. Additionally, because Claim 24 also recites a composition including an effective amount of an agent which halts probiotic activity, this claim is also believed to be patentable for the same reasons.

Reddy teaches compositions that include a probiotic blend of *Bifidobacterium* and *Lactobacillus* (Col. 9, lines 33-44) and which can also contain *Curcuma longa* (Col. 8, line 5). Reddy, however, does not overcome the deficiencies of Hastings in view of Niggemann, Biewenga, and Hermann. In fact Reddy further teaches away from the composition recited in amended Claims 4, 21, and 24. Specifically, Reddy requires that the compositions disclosed therein include viable probiotic organisms and that such compositions be free of substances which are substantially inhibitory to the viability of the probiotic organisms for it is the activity of the probiotic organisms that enhances the efficacy of the drug with which it is combined (see, e.g., Col. 6, lines 30-33). Thus, Reddy teaches away from the combination of a probiotic organism, R-lipoic acid, turmeric rhizome, and an effective amount of an agent which halts probiotic activity as recited in Claims 4, 21, and 24.

Serial No. 10/722,777 Docket No.: PRL-101

For at least these reasons, Applicant respectfully submits that Claims 4, 21, and 24 are patentable over Hastings in view of Niggemann, Biewenga, and Hermann and in further view of Reddy. Because Claims 5-12, 20, 25 and 26 depend from Claim 4 and Claim 22 depends from Claim 21, these claims are also believed to be patentable. Accordingly, reconsideration and withdrawal of this rejection as applied to Claims 4-12, 20-22, and 24-26 are respectfully requested.

Conclusion

Applicant believes that the application is now in condition for allowance. If the Examiner feels that any issues remain regarding this application, then Applicant's undersigned attorney respectfully requests a telephone interview with the Examiner to discuss these issues. The undersigned can be reached at (312) 327-3327.

Respectfully submitted,

/Janine A. Moderson/

Janine A. Moderson Reg. No. 50,981

Date: ____<u>17 November 2010</u>____

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ino gen \hə-'lüs-n-ə-jən\n: a substance (as that induces hallucinations — hal-lu-ci-no-gen-ic is n-ə∙'jen-ik\ *adj*

'hal-əks\ n, pl hal·lu·ces \'hal-ə-ˌsēz, -yə-\: BIG [[atin]

\'hol-wa\n | : an entrance hall 2: corridor

\hata-l\darka\n, pl halos or haloes 1: a circle of light and the sun or moon caused by the presence of tiny crystals in the air 2: something resembling a halo: 1: NIMBUS 1, 2 b: a differentiated zone surroundcentral object 3: the glory surrounding an idealzed person or thing [Latin balos, from Greek balos threshing floor, disk, halo"

vt: to form into or surround with a halo - see hal-

gen \'hal-ə-jən \ n: any of the five elements fluoine, chlorine, bromine, iodine, and astatine existing in the free state normally as diatomic molecules al.o.ge.ton \.hal-ə-'jē-,tän \ n : a coarse annual herb clated to the goosefoots that is a noxious weed in western North America [bal- + Greek geiton "neigh-

ial \phi-phyte \'hal- ∂ -, fit \ n:a plant that thrives in salty **a contract of the salty and the salty and the salty and the salty and the salty and the salty and the salty and the salty and the salty and t** halt \'holt \ adj : LAME [Old English bealt]

halt of 1: to walk or proceed lamely: LIMP 2: to stand in perplexity or doubt between alternate courses 3: display weakness or fault

talt n: srop (call a balt) [German, derived from Old High German baltan "to hold"]

halt vb 1: to cease marching or journeying 2: to

Triting or come to a stop: end

Triting or come to a stop: end stying an animal b: a headstall to which a lead may be that tached 2: a rope for hanging criminals: NOOSE 3: a woman's blouse that is typically held in place by straps around the neck and across the back and leaves the back, arms, and midriff bare [Old English bælftre] halter vt hal-tered; hal-ter-ing \-to-ring, -tring \ 1: to exatch with or as if with a halter; also : to put a halter 00. 2 : RESTRAIN 1, HAMPER

hal-tere \'hol-,tiər, 'hal-\ also hal-ter \-tər\ n, pl halteres \-,tiərz; hol-'tir-ēz, hal-\: one of a pair of clubthaped organs that are the modified second pair of wings of a two-winged fly and serve to maintain balince in flight [Latin balter "jumping weight", from Greek balter, from ballestbai "to jump"]

halt-ing \'hol-ting \ adj | : marked by a limp 2: UNCER-TAIN, FALTERING (the witness spoke in a balting manner) - halt-ing-ly \-ting-le\ adv

hal-vah or hal-va \häl-'vä, 'häl-,vä, -və\n: a flaky candy made of crushed sesame seeds in a base of syrup (as of honey) [Yiddish halva, derived from Arabic halwa "sweetmeat"]

halve \'hav, 'hav\ vt | a : to divide into two equal parts to reduce to one half (halving the cost) c: to share equally 2: to play (a hole) in the same number of strokes as one's opponent at golf

Balvers \'hav-\rangle r. half shares : HALVES halves pl of HALF

hal-yard or hal-liard \'hal-yard \'n: a rope or tackle for hoisting and lowering [Middle English balier, from balen "to pull, haul"]

'ham \'ham\ n 1: a buttock with its associated thigh usually used in pl. 2: a cut of meat consisting of a thigh; esp: one from a hog 3 a: an unskillful but showy performer b: an operator of an amateur radio station [Old English bamm "hollow of the knee"; sense 3 short for bamfatter, from "The Ham-Fat Man," minstrel song] --- ham adj

2ham vb hammed; ham ming: to execute with exaggerated speech or gestures: OVERACT

hama·dry·ad \ham-ə-'drī-əd, -,ad \ n: wood NYMPH [Latin bamadryas, from Greek, from bama "together with" + dryas "dryad"]

 $ham \cdot burg \cdot er \ \ bar \cdot bar \cdot gar \ or \ ham \cdot burg \cdot barg \ n$ a: ground beef b: a cooked patty of ground beef 2: a sandwich consisting of a patty of hamburger in a split round bun [German Hamburger "of Hamburg"]

hame \'ham\' n: one of two curved supports which are attached to the collar of a draft horse and to which the traces are fastened [Middle English]

Ham-ite \'ham-, $it \setminus n$: a member of a mainly Caucasoid group of chiefly northern African peoples [Ham, son of Noah, their supposed ancestor]

Ham-it-ic \ha-'mit-ik, ha-\ adj: of, relating to, or characteristic of the Hamites or one of the Hamitic languages

Hamitic languages n pl: the Berber, Cushitic, and sometimes Egyptian branches of the Afro-Asiatic languages

ham-let \'ham-let \ n: a small group of houses in a rural area [Middle French bamelet, from bam "village", of Germanic origin]

ham mer \ham ər \ n | a : a hand tool that consists of a solid head set crosswise on a handle and is used for pounding (as in driving nails) b: a power tool that substitutes a metal block or a drill for the head for pounding (as in driving posts or breaking rock) 2: something that resembles a hammer in shape or action: as a: an implement consisting of a handle or lever and a striking head used to sound a musical instrument (as a bell, the strings of a piano, or a xylophone) b: the part of a gun whose striking action causes explosion of the charge 3: MALLEUS 4: a metal sphere weighing about 7.26 kilograms that is attached to a wire handle and is hurled in an athletic event [Old English hamor

²hammer vb ham·mered; ham·mer·ing \'ham·ring, -əring \ I: to strike blows especially repeatedly with or as if with a hammer: POUND 2a: to make repeated efforts b: to emphasize (as an opinion) by repetition 3 a: to beat, drive, or shape with repeated blows of a hammer b: to fasten or build with a hammer 4: to produce or bring about as if by repeated blows (hammer out a policy)

hammer and sickle n: an emblem consisting of a crossed hammer and sickle used chiefly as a symbol of Soviet Communism

hammer and tongs adv: with great force and violence ham-mered adj: having surface indentations produced or appearing to have been produced by hammering

ham-mer-head \'ham-ər-hed \n | : the striking part of a hammer 2: BLOCKHEAD 3: any of several sharks with the eyes on lateral extensions of the flat head

 $ham \cdot mer \cdot lock \setminus -läk \setminus n : a wrestling hold in which an$ opponent's arm is held bent behind the back **ham-mer-toe** $\$ -,to\ n: a toe and especially the second

deformed by having the end part permanently bent 'ham·mock \'ham- $\partial k \setminus n : a$ swinging couch or bed usually made of netting or canvas and slung by cords from supports at each end [Spanish bamaca, of American Indian origin]

²hammock n : ниммоск 1 [origin unknown]

Halloweenhammock

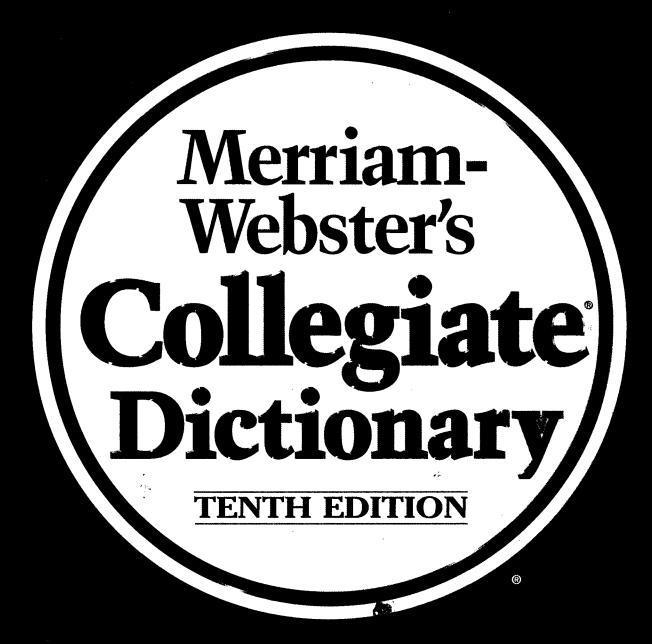
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hammerhead 3

∖ə∖ ab u t	\ng\ si ng
\ər\ further	\õ∖ bone
∖a∖ m a t	\o`\ saw
∖ā∖ t ak e	∖òi∖ c oi n
∖ä∖ cot, cart	\th\ th in
\au'\ out	\th\ this
\ch\ ch in	\u \u \u l food
\e\p e t	\ú∖ f oo t
∖ē\ easy	\y\ ye t
\g\ g o	\yü\ few
∖i∖ tip	\yú\ c ure
∖ī∖ l ife	\zh\ vision
\j \	

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hal·lu·ci·no·sis \hə-,lü-s°n-'ö-səs\ n [NL] (1905): a pathological mental

hal-lux \ha-loks\ n, pl hal-lu-ces \ha-lo-,s\vec{e}z, \hal-yə-\ [NL, fr. L hallus, hallux] (1831): the innermost digit (as the big toe) of a hind or lower

hall-way \hol-wa\ n (1876) 1: an entrance hall 2: CORRIDOR hal-ma \hal-ma\n [GK, leap, fr. hallesthai to leap — more at SALLY] (1889): a game played on a square board and having rules similar to those of Chinese checkers

those of Chinese checkers 'ha-lo \hat\[\frac{halos}{n_i} \propto \hat\[\frac{halos}{n_i} \propto

halo--see HAL-halo-car-bon \(\frac{1}{1}\) halo-car-bon \(\frac{1}{1}\) halo-car-bon \(\frac{1}{1}\) halo-car-bon of carbon and one or more halogens halo-chine \(\frac{1}{1}\) halo-klin\(\lambda\) in (1960): a usu. vertical gradient in salinity (as

halo effect n (ca. 1928): generalization from the perception of one outstanding personality trait to an overly favorable evaluation of the

(1960): a depressant C₂₁H₂₃CIFNO₂ of the central nervous system used esp. as an antipsychotic drug hal-o-phile \ha-lo-₁fil\ n [ISV] (1923): an organism that flourishes in a salty environment — hal-o-phil-ic \ha-lo-¹fi-lik\ adj hal-o-phy \text{ha-lo-1}fit\ n [ISV] (ca. 1886): a plant (as saltbush or sea lavender) that grows in salty soil and usu. has a physiological resemblance to a true xerophyte — hal-o-phyt-ic \ha-lo-¹fi-tik\ adj hal-o-thane \ha-lo-thane \ha-lo-thane

*: LAME
**halt vi (bef. 12c) 1: to walk or proceed lamely: LIMP 2: to stand in perplexity or doubt between alternate courses: WAVER 3: to display weakness or imperfection: EALTER
**halt v [6, fr. MHG, fr. halt, imper. of halten to hold, fr. OHG haltan—more at HOLD] (ca. 1598): STOP
**halt vi (1656) 1: to cease marching or journeying 2: DISCONTINUE, TERMINATE (the project ~ed for lack of funds) ~ vi 1: to bring to a stop (the strike ~ed subways and buses) 2: to cause the discontinuance of FEND.

stop (the strike ~ed subways and buses) 2:
ance of .END
hal-ter 'hôl-tor\ n [ME, fr. OE hælfre, akin
to OHG halfra halter, OE hielfe helve] (bef.
12c) 1a: a rope or strap for leading or tying
an animal b: a headstall usu. with noseband
and throatlatch to which a lead may be at
tached 2: a rope for hanging criminals:
NOOSE; also: death by hanging 3: a woman's blouse that leaves the back, arms, and
midriff bare and that is typically held in place
by straps around the neck and across the
back

back

*halter vt hal-tered; hal-ter-ing \-t(2-)rin\
(14c) 1a: to catch with or as if with a halter;
also: to put a halter on b: HANG 2: to put
restraint upon: HAMPER
hal-ter-break \\-horōke\\-horōk\\-horōk\\-horōk\\-horōk\\-horōk\\-horōk\\-horōk\\-horōk\\-horok\-horok\\-horok\\-horok\\-horok\\-horok\\-horok\\-horok\\-horok\-horok\\-horok\\-horok\-horok\\-horok

sensory flight stabilizers
halt-ing \hol-tin\ adj (1585): marked by a lack of sureness or effectiveness (spoke in a ~ manner) — halt-ing-ly\-tin-le\ adv
hal-vah or hal-va \hal-va\ halt-ing-ly\-tin-le\ adv
hal-vah or hal-va\ halt-ing-ly\-tin-le\ adv
hal-vah or halva\ halt-ing-ly\-tin-le\ adv
crushed sesame seeds in a base of syrup (as of honey)
halve \hav, 'hav\ w halved; halv-ing [ME, fr. half half] (13c) 1 a: to
divide into two equal parts b: to reduce to one half \(\lambda halving \text{ the present cost} \) c: to share equally 2: to play (as a hole in golf) in the
same number of strokes as one's opponent
halvers \(\lambda \) halvers \(\lambda \)

halv-ers \ha-vərz, ha-\ n pl (1517): half shares: HALVES

halves pl of HALF
halves pl of HALF
halvard \halvord \ n [ME halier, fr. halen to pull — more at HALE] (14c): a rope or tackle for hoisting and lowering something (as sails) ham \ham\n n [ME hamme, fr. OE hamm; akin to OHG hamma ham, Gk knēmē shinbone, OIr cnāim bone] (bef. 12c) 1a: the hollow of the knee b: a buttock with its associated thigh—usu used in pl. 2: a cut of meat consisting of a thigh; esp: one from a hog 3 [short for hamfatter, fr. "The Ham-fat Man," minstrel song] a: a showy performer; esp: an actor performing in an exaggerated theatrical style b : a licensed operator of an amateur radio station 4: a cushio is — ham ad

",to-\[Yiddish homentash, fr. Homen Haman + tash pocket, battle: a three-cornered pastry with a filling (as of poppy seeks or put traditionally eaten during the Jewish holiday Purim ha-mar-fia \hā-mār-fie-o\ n [Gk, fr. hamartanein to miss the nerr] (1927): TRAGE FLAW ha-mate \hā-māt\ n [L hamatus hooked, fr. hamus hook] (1928 bone on the inner side of the second row of the carpus in manush ham-burg-er \ham-bor-gor\ or ham-burg \ham-burg n [G Hambur Hamburg, Germany] (1834) 1 a: ground beef b: a patty of more side of the second row of the carpus in apatro cally round bun \ham-burg or ham burg \ham-burg n [G Hambur Hamburg, Germany] (1834) 1 a: ground beef b: a patty of more side of a draft horse to which the traces are fastened \ham-hame \chiam \tau f Home
ham-fist-ed \ham-fist-tad\ adj (1928): HAM-HANDED ham-hand-ed \ham-hand-d\ adj (1918); lacking dexteniy or

--hand-ed \-,han-dəd\ adj (1918) : lacking dex EAVY-HANDED — ham-hand-ed-ly \-lē\ adv : HEAVY-HANDED — ed-ness \-dəd-nəs\ n

Hamiltonian, ha-mol-tō-nē-on\ n [Sir William Hamilton 186] mathematician] (1933): a function that is used to describe a mathematician] (1933): a function that is used to describe a mathematician (1933): a function that is used to describe a mathematic of the motion of a particle) in terms of components of multiple turn and coordinates of space and time and that is equal to the description of the function of the

compare LAGRANGIAN

Hamil-to-ni-an-ism \n-\vec{e}-\vec{e}-\vec{e}\), ini-zəm\ n (1901): the political mand ideas held by or associated with Alexander Hamilton around a belief in a strong central government, broad intermitte the federal constitution, encouragement of an industrial and the federal constitution, encouragement of an industrial and the federal constitution, encouragement of an industrial and the federal constitution. cial economy, and a general distrust of the political capacity of the common man — Hamiltonian \-'tō-nē-ən\ adj

Ham ite \'ha-mīt\ n [Ham] (1854): a member of a Hamitic

people

'Ham.it-ic \ha-'mi-tik, ha-\ adj (1844): of, relating to, of charof the Hamites or one of the Hamitic languages

'Hamitic n (ca. 1890): HAMITIC LANGUAGES

Hamitic languages n pl (ca. 1890): any of various groupped

Semitic Afro-Asjatic languages (as Berber, Egyptian, and converted the semilier of the Afro
formilly.

family Ham-i-to-Se-mit-ic \ha-mə-()tō-sə-mi-tik, hə-mi-tō-\additi relating to, or constituting the Afro-Asiatic languages Semitic n

relating to, or constituting the Afro-Asiatic languages Semitic n
ham-let \ham-lət\ n [ME, fr. MF hamelet, dim. of ham village, norigin; akin to OE hām village, home] (bef. 12c): a smally land the speare's play Hamlet

'ham-let \ham-lət\ n : a legendary Danish prince and her speare's play Hamlet

'ham-mer \ham-nət\ n [ME hamer, fr. OE hamor; akin to Oh hammer, and perh. to OCS kamen, kamy stone, Gk akmen—mor at EDGE] (bef. 12c) 1 a: a hand tool consisting of set crosswise on a handle and used for pounding b: a portion often substitutes a metal block or a drill for the hamner: something that resembles a hammer in form or action: with a striking head for ringing a bell or striking a gong that strikes the cap in a percussion lock to ignite the property of the action of a modern gun that strikes the placatridge in firing or that strikes the firing pin to ignite the striking a string (2): a hand mallet for playing on various instruments (as a xlyophone) 3: a metal sphere thrown the hammer throw 4: ACCELERATOR b— under the ham sale at auction

'hammer vb ham-mered: ham-mersing \bar hammer in hammer vb ham-mered:

The nammer throw 4: ACCELERATOR b—under the sale at auction

2hammer vb ham-mered; ham-mer-ing \ha-mor-in, \ham
1: to strike blows esp. repeatedly with or as if with a ham
2: to make repeated efforts; esp: to reiterate an opinion
(the lectures all ~ed away at the same points) ~ v

drive, or shape with repeated blows of a hammer b: b) with a hammer 2: to strike or drive with a force suggesting blow or repeated blows (~ed the ball over the fence), into submission) — hammer-er \hammer-er \hammer-ar\hammer and sickle n (1921): an emblem consisting of

mer and sickle used esp. as a symbol of Soviet Communication hammer and tongs adv (ca. 1780): with great force; vigo went at it hammer and tongs hammer-and-tongs. hammer dulcimer n (1953): DULCIMER 1 — called also

cimer
hammered adj (1522): having surface indentations. Pupearing to have been produced by hammering (~ coppham.mer.head \\^ha.msr.hed\) n (1562): 1: the striking mer 2: BLOCKHEAD 3: any of a family (Sphyrnidae) cious medium-sized sharks that have the eyes at the entensions of the flattened head — see sHARK illustration hammer-less \-las\ adj (1875): having the hammer convolver.

nam-mer-lock \-, läk\n (1897): a wrestling hold in which arm is held bent behind the back; broadly: a strong hold

 $_{\text{ammer mill }n}$ (1610): a grinder or crusher in which ken up by hammers ken up by hammers hommer out vt (ca. 1632): to produce or bring ab-

blows (hammered out an agreement)
hammer throw n (1898): a field event in which a hammer unum n (1000); a new event in which a sphere attached to a flexible handle is thrown for chammer-toe \hammer-to\ n (ca. 1885); a deform and esp, the second that results from permanent and esp, the second that results from permanent

and esp. are second that results from permanen there one or both phalangeal joints ham-mock 'ha-mək\ n [Sp hamaca, fr. Taino] south or bed usu, made of netting or canvas and content at each end

Request of the usu. Have or netting of carivas and amports at each end hammock n [origin unknown] (1555) 1: HUMMoin the southern U.S. and esp. Florida that is usu. roundings and that is characterized by hardwood

numus-rich soil

oundings and that is characterized by hardwood ammis-rich soil ammy \ha-m\(\text{odj}\) ham-mi-er; -est (1929): main my \ha-m\(\text{odj}\) ham-mi-er; -est (1929): main my \ha-m\(\text{odj}\) ham-mi-hy ham-mi-hy ham-mi-ness \ha-m\(\text{end}\) ham-per-d; ham-per-ing \ham-per-\(\text{inam-per-dip}\) ham-per-d; ham-per-ling \hat{13:} to restrict the movement of by bonds or obstact the observation of: DISRUPT 2 a: CUP therefore with the operation of: DISRUPT 2 a: CUP therefore with: ENCUMBER

THAMPER, TRAMMEL, CLOG, FETTER, SHACKLE hinder or impede in moving, progressing, or actiny by the effect of any impeding or restraining influsive that the minimal minimal management of the minimal minimal my continuing within a net (rules that trammel ty). CLOG usu. implies a slowing by something exbering (a court system clogged by frivolous suits) restraining so severe that freedom to move or programment of the minimal management of the move of programment of the minimal management of the minimal manageme ACLE are stronger than FETTER and suggest total mind shackled by stubborn prejudice > <a people ...

er n [ME hampere, alter. of hanaper, lit.,

Amper n [ME hampere, alter. of hanaper, itt., case MF hanapier, fr. hanap goblet, of Gmc origin; akin [46]: a large basket usu. with a cover for packin porting articles (as food or laundry) tampshire (ham(p), shir, -shor(n [Hampshire, way of a British breed of large hornless black-faced beep—called also Hampshire Down 2: any of an taket white-belief swine.

dec): a large basket usu, with a cover for packin betting articles (as food or laundry) thanpshire (ham(p)-shir, shar) n [Hampshire, any of a British breed of large hornless black-facec deep—called also Hampshire Down 2: any of an fack white-belted swine master (ham(p)-stor) n [G, fr. OHG hamustro, of loRuss chomestorii hamster, of Iranian origin; ak irreson (1607): any of a subfamily (Cricetinae) when the back of the human knee b: HAMSTRING M fadon above and behind the hock of a quadruped mastring v-string \(^1\), string-ing \(^1\)-string ing \(

RANDOM HOUSE WEBSTER'S UNABRIDGED DICTIONARY

Second Edition



Random House Webster's unabridged dictionary

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physicist who discovered

half: Ashk. Heb. haflal), Consisting of all or part assover, Shavuoth, Suk-b [1695–1705; < Heb assover, Shavuotl esh. [1695–1705;

nterj. 1. Praise ye the n of "hallelujah!" 3. a 4. a musical composi-topon the word "hallelu-35; < Heb haldlūyāh

tht von (Ger. al/brekht botanist, and writer. or Edmond, 1656-1742,

sometimes, hā/lēz), a 76 years. In this century pervers just before and 1910 and again in 1986. The first predicted its re-

mmon current pronunci-a astronomer after whom e pronunciation usually fowever, several the pronunciation usually flowever, several variant Hailey, Haley, and Hawduring the astronomer's these even of proper names sponding pronunciations too (ha'le) in particular F's COMET, it is less likely of Edmund HALLEY.

wen name. Also, Hai/ii.

a vigorous, athletic, Norance]

an official mark or stamp n official in marking gold he Goldsmiths' Company mark or special indica-ity, etc. 3. any distinmark or special indica-ality, etc. 3. any distin-istic: Accuracy is a hall-by 4. to stamp or imprint [1715-25; Goldsmiths' Goldsmiths' Company +

-los, v., -loed, -lo-ing. d. los, v., loed, loing.
conver someone, or to incite
fery "hallo!" 3. a shout of
with a loud voice; shout; cry,
5. to incite or chase (someff "hallo!" 6. to cry "hallo"
mething). Also, halloa, halillo, hulloo. [1560-70; var. of
lia < MF hola, equiv. to ho

n., pl. -loas, v.i., v.t.,

Monal shrine in New York set aside to honor outprofession, locality, nation, dividuals acclaimed as out-ssion, field of endeavor, lo-

nes l.c.) Informal. a person a Hall of Fame. [HALL OF

pl. -loos, v.i., v.t., -looed,

make holy; sanctify; conseconsider sacred; venerate: to 300; ME hal(o)wen, OE hal-[ga), deriv. of halig HOLY]

n. ...v.i., v.t. hallo.

gwal use often hal/ō id), adj. grsacred: Hallowed be Thy our hallowed political insti-latived; OE (ge)halgod; see wed-ly, adv. —hal/lowed-

--- Ant. desecrated.

of All Saints' Day; Allhallows tren in costumes who solicit g minor pranks. Also, Hai/-HALLOW(s) + E(v)EN²]

-mas/), n. the feast of All-on November 1. [1375-1425; [LOWMAS]

sit, ha.) n. a refractory clay sition to kaolinite. [1820-30; the omalius d'Halloy (1783-with -site for -rre', after min-surnames ending in s]

cess in which aluminum is fuction of alumina fused with artin HALL]

bution of higher learning; uni-idemic world. [1965–70]

Ademic world. [1900-ru]

A, häl shtät'n), adj. of, per
a variously dated early period

trope, characterized by the use
of iron, and by artistic work

so, Hall-stat-ti-an (höl stat/ē
att (höl/stat, häl/ehtät), Hall
La Tène (def. 1). [1865-70;

al Austria where remains were

hall' tree', a stand or post having hooks or knobs for holding coats and hats; hatrack or clothes tree. Also called hat tree. [1870-75, Amer.]

hal·lu·cal (hal/ye kel), adj. of or pertaining to the hal-lux. [1885-90; < NL halluc- (s. of hallux) HALLUX +

hal-lu-ci-nate (ha loo/sa nāt/), v., -nat-ed, -nat-ing -v.i. 1. to have hallucinations. -v.t. 2. to affect with hallucinations. [1595-1605; < L hallucinātus, ptp. of (h)allūcināri to wander in mind; see -ATE¹] —hal·lu/ci-

nator, n.

hal-lu-ci-na-tion (he loō/se nā/shən), n. 1. a sensory experience of something that does not exist outside the mind, caused by various physical and mental disorders, or by reaction to certain toxic substances, and usually manifested as visual or auditory images. 2. the sensation caused by a hallucinatory condition or the object or scene visualized. 3. a false notion, belief, or impression; illusion; delusion. [1640-50; < L hallūcinātiōn- (s. of (h)allūcinātiō) a wandering of the mind. See HALLUCINATE, -ION] — hal-lu/ci-na-tioe (he loō/se nā/tiv, -ne tiv), adj.

— Syn. 1. phantasm, aberration. See illusion.

hal-lu-ci-na-toerv. (he loō/se na tôr/ē, -tōr/ē), adj.

hal·lu·ci·na·to·ry (he loo'se ne tôr'ē, -tōr'ē), pertaining to or characterized by hallucination: ha natory visions. [1820-30; HALLUCINATE + -ORY¹] hallucination: halluci-

hal-luci-no-gen (he loo'se ne jen), n. a substance that produces hallucinations. [1950-55; HALLUCIN(ATION) that produces had + -o- + -GEN]

+ -0- + -GEN; hal-lu-ci-no-gen-ic (he lōō/se ne jen/ik), adj. 1. producing hallucinations: a hallucinogenic drug. 2. of, f taining to, or constituting a hallucinogen or hallucingens. —n. 3. a hallucinogenic substance. [1950gens. —n. 3. a hallucino HALLUCINO(GEN) + -GENIC]

hal-lu-ci-no-sis (he löö/se nö/sis), n. Psychiatry. a mental state characterized by repeated hallucinations. [1900-05; HALLUCIN(ATION) + -OSIS]

Mal·lux (hal'eks), n., pl. hal·lu-ces (hal'ye sez/). Anat., Zool. 1. the first or innermost digit of the foot of humans and other primates or of the hind foot of other mammals; great toe; big toe. 2. the comparable, usually backward-directed digit in birds. [1825-35; < LL (h)al·lux, for L hallus, by assoc. with pollex thumb]

hall-way (hôl/wā/), n. 1. a corridor, as in a building.
2. an entrance hall. [1875-80, Amer. HALL + WAY]

Hal·ly (hal/ē), n. a female given name.

haim (hôm), n. haulm.

Hal-ma-he-ra (hal/mə her/ə, häl/-), n. an island in NE Indonesia: the largest of the Moluccas. ab. 100,000; 6928 sq. mi. (17,944 sq. km). Also, Hal/ma-hel/ra. Also called Gilolo, Jilolo.

Haim-stad (hälm/städ/), n. a seaport in SW Sweden.

ha-io (ha'lo), n., pl. -ios, -loes, v., -loed, -lo-ing. —n.

1. Also called nimbus. a geometric shape, usually in the form of a disk, circle, ring, or rayed structure, traditionally representing a radiant light around or above the ally representing a radiant light around or above the head of a divine or sacred personage, an ancient or medieval monarch, etc. 2. an atmosphere or quality of glory, majesty, sanctity, or the like: the halo around Shakespeare's works; She put a halo around her son. 3.

Meteorol. any of a variety of bright circles or arcs centered on the sun or moon, caused by the refraction or reflection of light by ice crystals suspended in the earth's atmosphere and exhibiting prismatic coloration ranging from red inside to blue outside (distinguished from corona). 4. Astron. a spherical cloud of gas clusters and stars that form part of a spiral galaxy. 5. an undesirable bright or dark ring surrounding an image on the fluorescent screen of a television tube, due to some fault either in transmission or reception.—w.t. 6. to surround with a halo.—w.t. 7. to form a halo. [1555-65; < L, acc. of halös circle round sun or moon < Gk hálös such a circle, disk, orig. threshing floor] ch a circle, disk, orig. threshing floor]

halo-, a combining form meaning "salt," used in the formation of compound words (halophyte); sometimes specialized as a combining form of halogen (halothane). Also, esp. before a vowel, hal-. [< Gk, comb. form of

haleo-bac-te-ri-a (hal'ō bak tēr'ē ə), n.pl., sing. -te-ri-um (-tēr'ē əm). rod-shaped archaebacteria, as of the genera Halobacterium and Halococcus, occurring in saline environments as the Dead Sea, salt flats, and brine, and using the pigment bacteriorhodopsin rather than chlorophyll for photosynthesis. Also called hal-o-bacters (hal'ō bak'tərz). [1975-80; нало- + вастепы; cf. NI. Halobacterium a genus of such bacteria]

halo-bi-ont (hal'o bi'ont, hā'lō-), n. Biol. an organism that thrives in a saline environment. [1925-30; HALO- + -biont living (in the environment specified); see SYMBIONT] —hal'o-bi-on'tic, adj.

ha/io blight/, a disease of plants, characterized by small, necrotic leaf or fruit lesions surrounded by a yellowish, halolike band, caused by any of several bacteria of the genus Pseudomonas. [1915–20]

hal-o-car-bon (hal'e kar'ben), n. Chem. any of a class of compounds containing carbon, one or more halogens, and sometimes hydrogen. [1945-50; halo-+ Car-

hal-o-cline (hal's klin'), n. a well-defined vertical salinity gradient in ocean or other saline water. [1955-60; halo- + cline]

person's actions, work, etc., because of an estimable quality or action in the past. 2. Psychol. a potential inaccuracy in observation, as of a person, due to overgeneralization from a limited amount of evidence or the influence of preconceived beliefs or a priori hypotheses:

The assumption that he is an authority on the subject is a halo effect of his by League manner. 3. any desirable side effect. [1925-30] ha/lo effect/, 1. a predisposition to admire all of a person's actions, work, etc., because of an estimable

hal-o-gen (hal'e jen, -jen', hā'le-), n. Chem. any of the electronegative elements, fluorine, chlorine, iodine,

bromine, and astatine, that form binary salts by direct union with metals. [1835-45; HALO- + -GEN] —ha-log-e-nous (ha loj'e nes), adj.

hal-o-gen-ate (hal-o je nāt', hā'lə-), u.t., -at-ed, -at-ing. Chem. 1. to treat or combine with a halogen. 2. to introduce a halogen into (an organic compound). [1910–15; HALOGEN + -ATE'] —hal'o-gen-a'tion (hal'o je-nā'shən, hal oj'o-), n.

hal'ogen lamp', a gas-filled, high-intensity incandescent lamp having a tungsten filament and containing a small amount of a halogen, such as iodine, that vaporizes on heating and redeposits any evaporated tungsten particles back onto the filament: used esp. in motion-picture projectors and automobile headlights.

hal-oid (hal'oid, ha'loid), Chem. —adj. 1. Also, hal-o-gen-oid (hal'o je noid', ha'le-). resembling or derived from a halogen. —n. 2. a haloid salt or derivative from a halogen. [1835–45; HAL- + -OID]

ha-lo-like (hā/lō līk/), adj. resembling a halo. Also, ha/lo-esque/. [1835–45; HALO + -LIKE]

hal-o-per-i-dol (hal/ō per/i dôl/, -dol/), n. Pharm. a major antipsychotic agent, C₂, H₃₂CIFNO₃, used in the management of schizophrenia, severe anxiety, and other behavioral disorders. [1955-60; HALO- + (PI)FERID(INE) -oL¹l

haloophile (hal'e fil'), n. any organism, as certain halobacteria and marine bacteria, that requires a saltrich environment for its growth and survival. [1835-45]. HALO-+ -PHILE] —hal-ophil-ic (hal'e fil'ik), ha-tophihalo- + -Phile] —hallous (ha lof's les), adj.

hal-o-phyte (hal/e fit/), n. a plant that thrives in saline soil. [1885-90; HALO- + -PHYTE] —hal-o-phyt-ic (hal/e fit/ik), adj.

hal-o-thane (hal'e than'), n. Pharm. a colorless liq-uid, C. HBrClF., used as an inhalant for general anesthe-sia. [1955-60; MALO- + -thane, as in fluothane]

ha-lot-ri-chite (ha lo'tre kit'), n. a mineral, iron alum, isomorphous with pickeringite, occurring in the form of yellowish fibers. [1839; HALO- + TRICHITE]

Hals (häls), n. Frans (frans), 1581?-1666, Dutch portrait and genre painter.

Hai-sev **|a|·sey** (hôl/zē), *n.* **William Frederick** ("Bull"), 1882–1959, U.S. admiral.

Häl-sing-borg (hel/sing bôn/y*), n. a seaport in SW Sweden, opposite Helsingör. 101,956.

Hal/stead-Rei/tan Neuropsycholog/ical Bat/. tery (hôl'sted ri'tan), a group of tests used in the neuropsychological assessment of cognitive functions, as neuropsychological assessment of cognitive functions, as attention, memory, or the ability to make abstractions, fafter U.S. neuropsychologists Ward C. Halstead (1908–69) and Ralph M. Reitan (born 1922), who developed it

al-sted (hôl/stid, -sted), n. William Stewart "Brill"), 1852-1922, U.S. surgeon and educator. Hal-sted

halt¹ (hôlt), v.i. 1. to stop; cease moving, operating, etc., either permanently or temporarily: They halted for lunch and strolled about.—v.t. 2. to cause to stop temfunch and strotted about. —v.t. 2. to cause to stop temporarily or permanently; bring to a stop: They halted operations during contract negotiations. —n. 3. a temporary or permanent stop. —interj. 4. (used as a command to stop and stand motionless, as to marching troops or to a fleeing suspect.) [1615-25; from the phrase make halt for G halt machen. See HOLD.]

—Syn. 2. See stop. 3. cessation, suspension, stand-

still, stoppage.

still, stoppage.

1. to falter, as in speech, reasoning, etc.; be heaitant; stumble. 2. to be in doubt; waver between alternatives; vacillate.

3. Archaic. to be lame; walk lamely; limp. —adj.

4. Archaic lame; limping.

1. 5. Cused with a plural v.) lame people, esp. severely lamed ones (usually prec. by the): the halt and the blind. [bef. 900; ME; OE healt; c. OHG halz, ON haltr, Goth halts, akin to L clades damage, loss]—haltviess, adj.

clādēs damage, loss] —halt/less, adj.
hal-ter' halt/ter), n. 1. a rope or strap with a noose or headstall for leading or restraining horses or cattle. 2. a rope with a noose for hanging criminals; the hangman's noose; gallows. 3. death by hanging. 4. Also called hal/ter top'. a woman's top, secured behind the neck and across the beck, leaving the arms, shoulders, upperback, and often the midriff hare. —v.t. 5. to put a halter on; restrain as by a halter. 6. to hang (a person). —adj. 7. (of a garment) having a neckline consisting of a cord, strap, band, or the like that is attached to or forms part of the front of a backless and sleeveless bodice and extends around the neck: a halter dress. [bef. 1000; ME; OE halfer; Chal/tar), p. l. halteres (hal ter'ēz). one of

hal-ter² (hal/ter), n., pl. hal-te-res (hal tēr/ēz). one of a pair of slender, club-shaped appendages on the hindmost body segment of a fly, serving to maintain its balance in flight. Also called balancer. [< NL, special use of L halter jumping weight < Gk hálter, akin to hállesthai, L salire to jump (see SALTANT)]

halt-er³ (hôl/tər), n. a person who halts or brings to a stop. [HALT¹ + -ER¹]

halt-er' (hol/ter), n. a person who halts, falters, or hesitates. [1400-50; late ME; see halt', -ER']

halt-ing (hôl/ting), adj. 1. faltering or hesitating, esp. in speech. 2. faulty or imperfect. 3. limping or lame: a halting gait. [1375-1425] late ME; see HALT³, -ING³]—halt/ing-ness, n.

Hal-tom Cit'y (hôl'təm), a city in N Texas, near Fort

Hal/ton Hills/ (hôl/tn), a city in SE Ontario, in S Canada, near Toronto. 35,190. ha-lutz (кна loots/), n., pl. ha-lutz-im (Seph. кна/loo-

concise pronunciation key: act, cape, dâre, part; set, equal; if, ice; ox, over, order, oil, book, boot, out; up, ûrge; child; sing; shoe; thin, that; th as in treasure. $\theta = a$ as in alone, e as in system, i as in easily, o as in gallop, u as in circus; a as in fire (fi*r), hour (ou*r). I and n can serve as syllabic consonants, as in cradle (krād*l), and button (but*n). See the full key inside the front cover.